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temporary use of ether would call forth in the same plant a temporary amitotic division, led Häcker¹ to subject developing eggs to the action of ether to ascertain whether their mitotic division could be converted into a temporary amitotic one. The results of these experiments are that when the eggs of *Cyclops* are subjected to the action of five per cent ether for from two to three hours, they begin to divide by a process many steps of which have all the appearances of amitotic division, and that after being returned to fresh water they reassume normal mitotic division. Cells, then, after dividing by what to all appearances is amitosis, may return to mitosis. Till further study proves absolute identity the author prefers to call this induced amitosis *pseudoamitosis*.
P.

A New Unattached Hydroid.—In a paper on Woods Holl Hydroids, L. Murbach² redescibes *Corynitis Agassizii* and its medusa Gemmaria, and gives an account of a very remarkable unattached hydroid. It is represented by a single unbranched polyp of the Tubularian type with two circles of tentacles. A primitive perisarc envelops the hydrocaulus, at the end of which polyp buds are given off. Sexual reproduction takes place, the gonophores being between the two circles of tentacles. The polyp moves slowly from place to place and may be caught floating in quiet water. The author names it *Hypolytus peregrinus* and forestalls the systematic reviser by the statement: "Should the name here proposed for this new genus be preoccupied, I propose instead *Gonohypolytus*."
P.

Hydra Grafts.—The grafting of hydras has been studied by H. W. Rand.³ Lateral grafts do not persist as permanent abnormalities, but either constrict and separate from the stock or are resorbed by it. If the graft is large or has tentacles, it, as a rule, eventually separates from the stock; if it is small and without differentiated parts it may be resorbed. All the pieces that were resorbed were much larger than the minimum piece capable of regenerating if not employed as a graft. Lateral grafts differ from buds in that they do not separate from the stock as readily as buds do

¹ Häcker, V. Mitosen im Gefolge amitosen-ähnlicher Vorgänge, *Anat. Anzeiger*, Bd. xvii, pp. 9-20, 1900.

² Murbach, L. Hydroids from Woods Holl, Mass., *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, vol. xlii, pp. 341-360, Pl. 34, 1899.

³ Rand, H. W. The Regulation of Graft Abnormalities in Hydra, *Archiv für Entw.-mech.*, Bd. ix, pp. 161-214, Taf. V-VII, 1899.